•which these latter bones are connected with the sternum is curiously like their mode of connexion with the spinal column at their other end. With this may be possibly compared the double articulation of the single rib (which articulates with the sternum) in the Horquals. In *Gycloturus* this mode of articulation does not occur.

The manus of *Myrmecophaga* is five-fingered. Of these the third digit (as in Perissodactyles) is the most prominent;

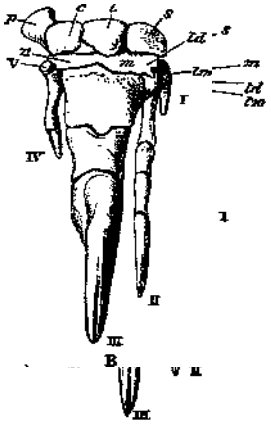

FIG. 95.—A, Maims of Great Anteater *(Myrmecopfooffa, fa&ata).* x J. B» Manus of Little Anteater *(Gycloturus didactylus).* x 2. c, Cuneiform ; *I,* lunar ; w, magnum ; *jp,* pisiform ; *$,* scaphoid; *td*$_t$ trayezoid ; im, trapezium ; *n*$_t$ imciform ; /- *V*$_t$ digits. (From. Flower's *Osteology.)*

it is at least double the width of the second or third finger; the pollex is very slender. In the little *Cyclotwrus* this is carried to a greater extent: the third digit is relatively enormous; the first and the fourth have become quite rudimentary; while the fifth is only just recognisable as a minute ossification.

The chevron-bones in the tail surround a well-developed rete mirabile, a rete being found in precisely the same position in the Eastern *Mdnis. Tamandua* has also retia, which are also found In the Spider-monkeya

Cycloturus is by far the

smallest of the Anteateia
It has